

*Fig. 10.* Diagram to show the replacement of the cœnenchymal structure of *Parkeria* by *Millarella*. *a*, cœnenchyma continuous; *b*, "zooidal tube;" *c*, cœnenchymal structure breaking up and disappearing; *d*, dark shade in the tubules of the cœnenchymal structure, indicating the presence of *Millarella* in its minute form, of a brown colour; *e*, filamentous form; *f*, chalk-like portion; *g*, fragments of foraminiferous detritus; *h*, grains of glauconite.

Buddleigh Salterton, Devon,  
June 1, 1888.

---

VIII.—*Descriptions of new Land-Shells from the Andaman and Nicobar group of Islands in the Bay of Bengal.* By Lieut.-Col. H. H. GODWIN-AUSTEN, F.R.S., F.Z.S., &c.

My old conchological colleague and friend Geoffrey Nevill a few months before his early death sent me his revised and interleaved copy of the Catalogue or Hand-list of the Mollusca in the Indian Museum, Calcutta, of which it was intended to be the second edition; and this I hope the trustees of that museum will sooner or later have put into type. It contains a mass of new material, references to original descriptions, and a large number of species added to the museum since 1878, and a great number of MS. names given to undescribed forms. Of many of these new Indian species he had sent me typical shells, some of which I have figured and described in 'Land and Freshwater Mollusca of India,' and many I still have by me. From Mr. F. A. de Roepstorff I had received many Andamanese and Nicobar shells, and after that officer's melancholy death by the hands of a sepoy at Camorta, Mrs. de Roepstorff very kindly sent me his large collection of land-shells. With this material I am able to complete the good work begun by Geoffrey Nevill and identify the shells bearing his MS. names and describe the same. MS. names, unless thus quickly dealt with, become a terrible source of vexation and worry to future naturalists; they wander away into collections all over the world, are very frequently never published, while some species rejoice in two or more such titles. I therefore in this paper propose to clear off as many undescribed shells as I can from the islands of the Bay of Bengal, trusting to be able to figure them in the second volume of my work on Indian Mollusca, and in some cases give some further account of those I have in spirit.

*Machrochlamys? bathycharax*, Benson, MS.*Helix bathycharax*, Theob. Cat. Supp. p. 17.

Loc. South Andaman Island.

Shell discoid, narrowly umbilicated; sculpture polished to the eye, under lens some fine indistinct longitudinal striæ; colour pale sienna-brown; spire very low, flat above, apex flat; suture canaliculate; whorls  $5\frac{1}{2}$ , specimen young; aperture and peristome not fully developed.

Size: maj. diam. 10·75, alt. axis 5·0 millim.

This is no. 69 of G. Nevill's Hand-list, p. 27, as *Nanina*.

It is a very near ally of *H. convallata*, Benson (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 1856, vol. xviii. p. 250). I have not compared them. Nevill puts it on one label in De Roepstorff's collection as a variety of it.

In a revised catalogue of Nevill's Hand-list, which he sent to me a few weeks previous to his death, he has:—

"No. 123. *Nanina subconvallata*. 2 sp. Nicobars. Coll. F. A. de Roepstorff, Esq.

"No. 120. *Nanina bathycharax*, Bs. MS. S. Andamans. 14 sp. Collected by Wood-Mason, Nevill, Stoliczka, and De Roepstorff.

"No. 124. *convallata*, var.? n. sp. *Euomphalus*. More openly umbilicated. 10 sp. Andamans. F. A. de Roepstorff."

*Macrochlamys Fordiana*, n. sp. (Nevill, MS.).

Loc. South Andaman.

Shell subcarinate, subglobose conoid, narrowly umbilicated; sculpture close, regular, wavy, transverse ribbing, no longitudinal striation; colour pale horny; spire subconoid, apex rounded; suture shallow; whorls 5, regularly increasing, subconvex; aperture ovate; peristome thin, columellar margin reflected abruptly over the umbilicus.

Size: maj. diam. 18·7, min. 16·3, alt. axis 8·2, body-whorl 7·8 millim.

This form differs from its nearest ally in these islands, *M. choinix*, in its sculpture; the latter is smooth and polished, with fine longitudinal striation; in *M. choinix* the body-whorl is more inflated and the whorls and apex flatter and closer wound near the apex. *M. exul*, another near form, is a closer-whorled shell and with different sculpture.

*Macrochlamys stephus*, Benson.

"Animal throughout yellow, except the tentacles, which are black; sole of foot also yellow" (Nevill).

*Macrochlamys choinix*, Benson.

“Animal very active, throughout black, except the sole of foot, which is white” (Nevill).

*Macrochlamys? pseudaulopis*, n. sp. (Nevill, MS.).

Loc. South Andaman.

Shell depressedly conoid, subcarinate, umbilicated, polished; sculpture well-defined, parallel continuous striation, crossed by transverse lines, in some specimens having an indistinct ribbing; colour rich umber-brown; spire subconical, apex bluntly rounded; suture impressed; whorls 5, very gradually increasing; aperture quadrately oval, oblique; peristome thin, columellar margin subvertical.

Size: maj. diam. 10·0, min. 9·2, alt. axis 4·2 millim.

Animal from the dried specimens after soaking has a long right shell-lobe.

The shell of this species differs from *M. aulopis*, for which it might be mistaken on a casual examination, in the whorls being quite convex; also in the sculpture, *M. aulopis* being almost decussate.

In Nevill's copy of his Hand-list I find the following note under this MS. name to no. 103:—“Closely allied to *N. aulopis*, with which it is usually confounded; the animal is quite different, being of a black hue throughout instead of light grey mottled with a darker shade, as is the true *N. aulopis* of Benson. Common on Mt. Harriet.”

*Macrochlamys perinconspicua*, n. sp. (Nevill, MS.).

Loc. Little Brother Andaman (*De Roepstorff*).

Shell subglobose conoid, well umbilicated, rather solid for its size, surface polished; sculpture very fine parallel longitudinal striæ under lens; colour umber-brown; spire moderately high, apex rounded; suture shallow; whorls 5, adpressed, increasing evenly; aperture ovate; peristome thin, well rounded below, columellar margin perpendicular, scarcely reflected.

Largest sp.: maj. diam. 7·5, min. 7·0, alt. axis 3·5 inches.

Generally:                    ”                    6·5,                    ”                    6·0,                    ”                    3·25                    ”

This is no. 184 of Nevill's revised Hand-list of shells in the Indian Museum, Calcutta.

*Microcystina Hochstetteri*, n. sp.

Loc. Nicobars, precise island not indicated (*De Roepstorff*).

Shell subglobosely conoid, imperforate; sculpture, the longitudinal striæ are only to be traced in places, the surface very polished; colour dark sienna-brown; spire subconoid, apex blunt; suture very shallow; whorls 5, regularly increasing; aperture lunate; peristome thin, columellar margin thickened and curved as in the genus.

Size: maj. diam. 7·9, min. 7·1, alt. axis 4·0 millim.

This is a very distinct species and much larger than any yet recorded from these islands. I have named it after Professor Hochstetter, who gave the first account of the geological and physical features of the Nicobars in the 'Reise der Novara.'

*Macrochlamys battimalvensis*, n. sp. (Nevill, MS.)

*Loc.* Battemalve Island.

Shell very depressedly conoid, sharply carinate, umbilicated; sculpture regular, distant, fine longitudinal striæ, crossed by irregular transverse lines; colour pale horny; spire flatly pyramidal, apex rounded; suture shallow; whorls 4 (incomplete), flat; aperture quadrate, oblique; peristome thin, columellar margin perpendicular.

Size: maj. diam. 9·5, min. 8·5, body-whorl 4·0 millim.

*Helix (Microcystis) subpatuloidea*, n. sp. (Nevill, MS.).

*Loc.* South Andamans (*De Roepstorff*).

Shell depressedly pyramidal, openly umbilicated, carinate, not polished; sculpture fine, close, rough, transverse ribbing, crossed by obscure, longitudinal, rather distant striæ; colour dull umber-brown; spire subconoid, apex rounded; suture shallow; whorls 4½, flat above, convex below; aperture quadrate, oblique; peristome thin, columellar margin sub-oblique.

Size: maj. diam. 5·2, min. 4·8, alt. axis 2·8 millim.

This is no. 89 of Nevill's revised Hand-list, facing p. 41.

*Georissa Roepstorffi*, n. sp. (Nevill, MS.).

*Loc.* South Andamans (*De Roepstorff*).

Shell globosely conical, imperforate, rather solid; sculpture well-marked spiral ribbing, about fifteen on the last whorl in front, the apical whorl smooth; colour pale ruddy brown; spire moderately high, apex blunt, mammillate; suture deep; whorls 4, convex, the last full and rounded; aperture oval; peristome simple, columellar margin oblique and straight.

Size: maj. diam. 1·5, alt. axis 2·0 millim.

Operculum smooth, semicircular in form, and straight on the columellar or inner side.

This species is nearest to *G. laratula*, from near Moulmein, described and figured by Stoliczka in J. A. S. B. 1871, p. 157, pl. vi. fig. 5; but the ribbing is not so coarse and strong as in *G. laratula*.

---

IX.—On new Longicorn Coleoptera from China. By C. J. GAHAN, M.A., Assistant, Zoological Department, British Museum.

MOST of the species described in this paper have been represented for some time in the British-Museum collection, but only by single or poor specimens. The addition of fresh specimens, presented by Mr. J. H. Leech, and the access which I have had to the collection of this gentleman, have enabled me now for the first time to describe them. Some of the species, duplicates of which have been presented by Mr. Leech, are quite new.

TRACHYLOPHUS, n. g.

Head slightly projecting; the front vertical, impressed; the antennal tubercles somewhat depressed, separated by only a narrow groove; the vertex with a short median sulcus. Antennæ a little longer than the body in the male, about equal in length to the body in the female, with the third and fourth joints cylindrical, scarcely thickened at the apex, the fourth much shorter than the third, the fifth joint appreciably longer than the third, cylindrical at the base, compressed and angulate on its inner side at the apex; joints sixth to tenth subequal, compressed, and each angulate on its inner side at the apex; eleventh joint in the male a little longer, in the female scarcely longer than the tenth. Prothorax broader than long, narrow in front, dilated, but not armed at the sides in the middle, strongly rugose above. Elytra elongate, subparallel in their anterior four fifths. Legs long, femora linear, the posterior scarcely surpassing the third abdominal segment in the male, somewhat shorter in the female. Prosternum vertical and with a median keel or tubercle behind.

The position of this genus is between *Mallambyx*, Bates,